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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/965,002	09/27/2001	Sanaa F. Abdelhadi	AUS920010905US1	2728

7590

02/10/2005

Mr. Volel Emile
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EXAMINER

HOLLAR, ANDREA B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2142

DATE MAILED: 02/10/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/965,002	ABDELHADI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Andrea Hollar	2142	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 September 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 8,9,12,20,21,24,32,33 and 36 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 September 2001 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

ABV

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: 332, 920, 950. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: reference numbers 109 and 1025 are not in the drawings.

Appropriate correction is required.

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: reference number 1110 references two different items on page 20, line 31 and page 22, line 3.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

Claims 8, 20, and 32 are objected to because of the following informalities: the word "successful" is believed to be a typographical error. The examiner believes that applicant intended the word "failed" and the claims will be examined as such. Appropriate correction is required.

Claims 9, 21, and 33 are objected to because of the following informalities: "the names of the computer systems" lacks antecedence. Appropriate correction is required.

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Claims 12, 24, and 36 are objected to because of the following informalities: "the selected computed system" lacks antecedence. It is believed that "computed" is a typographical error and "computer" was intended. The claims will be examined as such. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Joyce in view of Ahmed.

Joyce discloses a method of displaying the operating states of various machines on a network in response to a message command. The method includes displaying when each machine, identified by machine name (p. 133, line 43; fig. 7), is waiting (p. 133, line 44), receiving (p. 134, line 2-3), and finished (p. 134, line 5). When the status of each machine changes, the display is changed to reflect the new status (p. 133, line 41- p. 134, line 6). Joyce also discloses that a machine whose message command has failed is recognized (p. 138, lines 6-7).

Ahmed teaches that it is known to display information concerning operations of a networked system in a plurality of windows (col. 1, lines 44-48).

Joyce and Ahmed are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor of the display of operations of networked systems.

At the time of invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Joyce's method by placing the machine name icons into separate windows based on their current state of waiting, receiving, or finished. It would also have been obvious to include a "failed" window to reflect the existence of a machine that belongs in the category of having a message command that has failed, as detected by Joyce's method. It logically follows that if a machine has finished, but has not failed, it should

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be grouped in a window separately as such. Joyce discloses changing the display to reflect a change in status, therefore it would logically follow that when combined with Ahmed, the icons would move from one state window to another when the associated machine's state changes.

The motivation for these modifications would have been to provide a more organized display of which machines are in which states, rather than having to look at un-grouped icons that are spread around the display screen, as with Joyce's original method.

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Ahmed with Joyce for the benefit of organization to obtain the invention as specified in claims 1-8.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Joyce in view of Ahmed as applied to claims 1-8 above, and further in view of Kimura.

Joyce and Ahmed do not expressly disclose that the names of the computer systems are displayed in red in the "failed" subwindow.

Kimura teaches that a color such as red can be used to denote an error condition in a display (col. 9, lines 56-60).

Joyce, Ahmed, and Kimura are all analogous art because they are all from the same field of endeavor of monitoring systems.

At the time of invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the color red to display the machines experiencing error conditions.

The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a mechanism of communicating a warning to the operator (col. 9, line 60).

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Kimura with Joyce and Ahmed for the benefit of communicating a warning to obtain the invention as specified in claim 9.

Claims 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Joyce in view of Ahmed, in further view of Kimura as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Darland.

With respect to claim 10, Joyce, Ahmed, and Kimura do not expressly disclose that when the displayed name of a computer system is selected further information about the status of the command executing on the computer system is displayed.

Darland teaches that additional operating information about an item can be obtained by selecting that item (col. 11, lines 11-12; 18-22).

Joyce, Ahmed, Kimura, and Darland are all analogous art because they are all from the same field of endeavor of monitoring systems.

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Joyce, Ahmed, and Kimura's method by allowing additional information about the operation of the command to be displayed when a user selects Joyce's machine icon, as taught by Darland.

The motivation for doing so would have been to provide the user with information about the effectiveness of the system (col. 1, lines 5-7).

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Darland with Joyce, Ahmed, and Kimura for the benefit of providing additional information to the user to obtain the invention as specified in claim 10.

With respect to claim 11, Kimura further discloses that when an error condition occurs, an error code and an error message can be displayed (col. 10, lines 9-18).

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to further modify Joyce, Ahmed, Kimura, and Darland's method by allowing an error message to be displayed as part of the additional operating information when a failed machine icon is selected.

The motivation for doing so would have been to provide the user with information to help diagnose a failure in the system.

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Joyce, Ahmed, Kimura, and Darland for the benefit of providing additional information to the user to obtain the invention as specified in claim 11.

With respect to claim 12, Darland further discloses that the additional operating information obtained by selecting the item can include a real-time progress indicator (col. 11, lines 2, 24-26).

At the time of invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify Joyce, Ahmed, Kimura, and Darland's method by allowing a real-time progress indicator to be displayed as part of the additional operating information when a receiving machine is selected.

The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the user to view the progress of the receiving operation.

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Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Joyce, Ahmed, Kimura, and Darland for the benefit of providing additional information to the user to obtain the invention as specified in claim 12.

Claims 13-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Joyce in view of Ahmed.

Joyce discloses a computer program product on a computer readable medium for displaying the operating states of various machines on a network in response to a message command. The product includes displaying when each machine, identified by machine name (p. 133, line 43; fig. 7), is waiting (p. 133, line 44), receiving (p. 134, line 2-3), and finished (p. 134, line 5). When the status of each machine changes, the display is changed to reflect the new status (p. 133, line 41- p. 134, line 6). Joyce also discloses that a machine whose message command has failed is recognized (p. 138, lines 6-7).

Ahmed teaches that it is known to display information concerning operations of a networked system in a plurality of windows (col. 1, lines 44-48).

Joyce and Ahmed are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor of the display of operations of networked systems.

At the time of invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Joyce's product by placing the machine name icons into separate windows based on their current state of waiting, receiving, or finished. It would also have been obvious to include a "failed" window to reflect the existence of a machine that belongs in the category of having a message command that has failed, as detected by Joyce's method. It logically follows that if a machine has finished, but has not failed, it should be grouped in a window separately as such. Joyce discloses changing the display to reflect a change in status, therefore it would logically follow that when combined with Ahmed, the icons would move from one state window to another when the associated machine's state changes.

The motivation for these modifications would have been to provide a more organized display of which machines are in which states, rather than having to look at un-grouped icons that are spread around the display screen, as with Joyce's original method.

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Ahmed with Joyce for the benefit of organization to obtain the invention as specified in claims 13-20.

Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Joyce in view of Ahmed as applied to claims 13-20 above, and further in view of Kimura.

Joyce and Ahmed do not expressly disclose that the names of the computer systems are displayed in red in the "failed" subwindow.

Kimura teaches that a color such as red can be used to denote an error condition in a display (col. 9, lines 56-60).

Joyce, Ahmed, and Kimura are all analogous art because they are all from the same field of endeavor of monitoring systems.

At the time of invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the color red to display the machines experiencing error conditions.

The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a mechanism of communicating a warning to the operator (col. 9, line 60).

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Kimura with Joyce and Ahmed for the benefit of communicating a warning to obtain the invention as specified in claim 21.

Claims 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Joyce in view of Ahmed, in further view of Kimura as applied to claim 21 above, and further in view of Darland.

With respect to claim 22, Joyce, Ahmed, and Kimura do not expressly disclose that when the displayed name of a computer system is selected further information about the status of the command executing on the computer system is displayed.

Darland teaches that additional operating information about an item can be obtained by selecting that item (col. 11, lines 11-12; 18-22).

Joyce, Ahmed, Kimura, and Darland are all analogous art because they are all from the same field of endeavor of monitoring systems.

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Joyce, Ahmed, and Kimura's product by allowing additional information about the operation of the command to be displayed when a user selects Joyce's machine icon, as taught by Darland.

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The motivation for doing so would have been to provide the user with information about the effectiveness of the system (col. 1, lines 5-7).

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Darland with Joyce, Ahmed, and Kimura for the benefit of providing additional information to the user to obtain the invention as specified in claim 22.

With respect to claim 23, Kimura further discloses that when an error condition occurs, an error code and an error message can be displayed (col. 10, lines 9-18).

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to further modify Joyce, Ahmed, Kimura, and Darland's product by allowing an error message to be displayed as part of the additional operating information when a failed machine icon is selected.

The motivation for doing so would have been to provide the user with information to help diagnose a failure in the system.

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Joyce, Ahmed, Kimura, and Darland for the benefit of providing additional information to the user to obtain the invention as specified in claim 23.

With respect to claim 24, Darland further discloses that the additional operating information obtained by selecting the item can include a real-time progress indicator (col. 11, lines 2, 24-26).

At the time of invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify Joyce, Ahmed, Kimura, and Darland's product by allowing a real-time progress indicator to be displayed as part of the additional operating information when a receiving machine is selected.

The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the user to view the progress of the receiving operation.

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Joyce, Ahmed, Kimura, and Darland for the benefit of providing additional information to the user to obtain the invention as specified in claim 24.

Claims 25-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Joyce in view of Ahmed.

Joyce discloses an apparatus of displaying the operating states of various machines on a network in response to a message command. The apparatus includes displaying when each machine, identified by machine name (p. 133, line 43; fig. 7), is waiting (p. 133, line 44), receiving (p. 134, line 2-3), and

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finished (p. 134, line 5). When the status of each machine changes, the display is changed to reflect the new status (p. 133, line 41- p. 134, line 6). Joyce also discloses that a machine whose message command has failed is recognized (p. 138, lines 6-7).

Ahmed teaches that it is known to display information concerning operations of a networked system in a plurality of windows (col. 1, lines 44-48).

Joyce and Ahmed are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor of the display of operations of networked systems.

At the time of invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Joyce's apparatus by placing the machine name icons into separate windows based on their current state of waiting, receiving, or finished. It would also have been obvious to include a "failed" window to reflect the existence of a machine that belongs in the category of having a message command that has failed, as detected by Joyce's method. It logically follows that if a machine has finished, but has not failed, it should be grouped in a window separately as such. Joyce discloses changing the display to reflect a change in status, therefore it would logically follow that when combined with Ahmed, the icons would move from one state window to another when the associated machine's state changes.

The motivation for these modifications would have been to provide a more organized display of which machines are in which states, rather than having to look at un-grouped icons that are spread around the display screen, as with Joyce's original method.

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Ahmed with Joyce for the benefit of organization to obtain the invention as specified in claims 25-32.

Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Joyce in view of Ahmed as applied to claims 25-32 above, and further in view of Kimura.

Joyce and Ahmed do not expressly disclose that the names of the computer systems are displayed in red in the "failed" subwindow.

Kimura teaches that a color such as red can be used to denote an error condition in a display (col. 9, lines 56-60).

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Joyce, Ahmed, and Kimura are all analogous art because they are all from the same field of endeavor of monitoring systems.

At the time of invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the color red to display the machines experiencing error conditions.

The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a mechanism of communicating a warning to the operator (col. 9, line 60).

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Kimura with Joyce and Ahmed for the benefit of communicating a warning to obtain the invention as specified in claim 33.

Claims 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Joyce in view of Ahmed, in further view of Kimura as applied to claim 33 above, and further in view of Darland.

With respect to claim 34, Joyce, Ahmed, and Kimura do not expressly disclose that when the displayed name of a computer system is selected further information about the status of the command executing on the computer system is displayed.

Darland teaches that additional operating information about an item can be obtained by selecting that item (col. 11, lines 11-12; 18-22).

Joyce, Ahmed, Kimura, and Darland are all analogous art because they are all from the same field of endeavor of monitoring systems.

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Joyce, Ahmed, and Kimura's apparatus by allowing additional information about the operation of the command to be displayed when a user selects Joyce's machine icon, as taught by Darland.

The motivation for doing so would have been to provide the user with information about the effectiveness of the system (col. 1, lines 5-7).

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Darland with Joyce, Ahmed, and Kimura for the benefit of providing additional information to the user to obtain the invention as specified in claim 34.

With respect to claim 35, Kimura further discloses that when an error condition occurs, an error code and an error message can be displayed (col. 10, lines 9-18).

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At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to further modify Joyce, Ahmed, Kimura, and Darland's apparatus by allowing an error message to be displayed as part of the additional operating information when a failed machine icon is selected.

The motivation for doing so would have been to provide the user with information to help diagnose a failure in the system.

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Joyce, Ahmed, Kimura, and Darland for the benefit of providing additional information to the user to obtain the invention as specified in claim 35.

With respect to claim 36, Darland further discloses that the additional operating information obtained by selecting the item can include a real-time progress indicator (col. 11, lines 2, 24-26).

At the time of invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify Joyce, Ahmed, Kimura, and Darland's apparatus by allowing a real-time progress indicator to be displayed as part of the additional operating information when a receiving machine is selected.

The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the user to view the progress of the receiving operation.

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Joyce, Ahmed, Kimura, and Darland for the benefit of providing additional information to the user to obtain the invention as specified in claim 36.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrea Hollar whose telephone number is 571-272-5862. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jack Harvey can be reached on 571-272-3896. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ABH


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